

Final Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Francesca McGrath
Project Title	Exploring Social Equity in Payments for Ecosystem Services Schemes in Indonesia
Application ID	19518-1
Grant Amount	£3200
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Date of this Report	11/13/2018

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
1a. What is the social community impact between participating and non-participating farmers?				This social impact was quantified using the world bank core social capital questionnaire.
1b. Is farmer jealousy influenced by the community benefit of the scheme?				Understanding how much the communities benefit from the programme was difficult due to the farmers participating having very little idea about the distribution of benefits.
2a. Does spatial targeting of PES schemes increase efficiency but reduce social equity?				
2b. Which implementation type increases participant understanding and subsequent compliance?				

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

One unforeseen difficulty was the time it took to photograph the paper surveys so that I had a digital copy. Due to this, I had to split my time between accompanying the enumerators to the villages and being back at the house going through the surveys. This ended up having an unseen benefit, as I was able to catch any questions that the enumerators may have accidentally skipped.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

For aim 1, I find that both PES participants and non-participants have high levels of social capital, despite perceived tensions and jealousy caused by the scheme. These are alleviated in different ways, for example, some farmers give cash in hand to their jealous neighbours whereas other farmers give information about the PES scheme and encourage them to get involved. For aim 2, I find that spatially targeting participants at the group level can be efficient and equitable. Furthermore, I find that the group level organisational structure could be overcoming the lack of knowledge/understanding of the PES scheme, which subsequently is ensuring that the farmers are complying.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project.

All of the communities that the PES contracts in were engaged throughout the data collection. Further, one of my research objectives gave both participants and non-participants the opportunity to be involved in the data collection. This was through the initial paper survey and the following Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Usually within research on PES, the focus will be solely on those participating in the project, whereas my study gave those who are not participating an opportunity to be involved.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

While there are no direct plans to continue this work in the Cidanau PES scheme. This study has opened up new potential avenues for future research. For example, understanding how PES schemes can have social impacts on the wider community is of interest. This is particularly in schemes where they are likely to expand or are perhaps in a pilot phase. Harnessing social capital can be one way to ease the implementation process; however, identifying a way to rapidly assess this would be important. Building on this, at what point is social capital not enough to overcome a PES that would cause deep-rooted negative social impacts? For example, when implementers (knowingly or unknowingly) actively working against pre-existing social institutions. Importantly, identifying how this relates to the payment amount would be interesting. Understanding how the payment amount of a PES and how this impacts the impressions of non-PES individuals would be useful in determining the degree of tensions between the participating and non-participating groups.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

The results of this research have been distributed with the local NGO, Rekonvasi Bumi through text and presentation formats and also with the support research institution ICRAF. Furthermore, the results from this research are and will be published in international peer reviewed journals.

F.L. McGrath, J.T. Erbaugh, B. Leimona, S. Amaruzaman, N.P. Rahadian, L.R. Carrasco. (2018). Green without envy: how social capital promotes PES program resilience in West Java, Indonesia. *Ecology and Society*. 23(4):10. <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-10181-230410>

7. Timescale: Over what period was the grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The grant was used between October 2016 and May 2017. The starting date was slightly delayed due to the processing time of the Indonesian research permit.

8. Budget: Provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used. It is important that you retain the management accounts and

all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Living expenses – accommodation	585		+585	This ended up being free. Remaining money was set aside to hire an extra assistant and translator.
Living expenses – insurance	150	150		
Assistant - translator	585	1049	-464	I hired two translators and two assistants for data collection.
Assistant – Data collection	585	1049	-464	
Visa and Permit	260	250	+10	
Transport - petrol	343		+343	This was included in the daily wage for the assistant and translators.
Transport - flight	200	200		
Transport	12	12		
Equipment – GPS unit	190	190		
Equipment - other	100	100		
Miscellaneous field cost	90	90		
Emergency fund	100	100		
Total	3200	3190	-10	

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

The next steps for this research will be to explore in more detail the role of social capital in mediating tensions from PES schemes. Another next step is to see how group vs. individual contracting impacts PES scheme permanence.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes! Whenever I present on this work I use the Rufford Foundation Logo in my slides and also as an acknowledgement in any publications.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Dr. Roman Carrasco, my PhD supervisor, helped in the design of the survey and completion of the data analysis.

Dr. Beria Leimona was a critical source of knowledge on PES in Indonesia and for helping me secure a supporting institution (ICRAF).

Pak Nana, the director of the local NGO, was a fantastic team member who let me stay for free and provided me with logistical and technical support to the fieldwork.

My enumerators were **Okta, Ajat, Pak Anang** and **Pak Memi**, who were extremely dedicated to their role in data collection.

12. Any other comments?

Thank you for your support!

